6. (Amended)   A method as claimed in Claim 4, characterized in that for reducing the dimension of the eigenspace a certain number of eigenspace basis vectors ($\underline{E}_e$) are rejected while taking the ordering attributes into account.

7. (Amended)   A method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that for the high-dimensional model space first a reduction is made to a speaker subspace via a change of basis, in which speaker subspace all the supervectors of all the training speakers are represented and in this speaker subspace the transformation is performed for determining the eigenspace basis vectors ($\underline{E}_e$).

8. (Amended)   A method as claimed in Claim 1, characterized in that the transformation is performed for determining the eigenspace basis vectors ($\underline{E}_e$) on the difference vectors of the supervectors of the individual training speakers to an average supervector.

9. (Amended)   A speech recognition method in which a basic set of models is adapted to a current speaker on the basis of already observed speech data to be recognized of this speaker while an eigenspace is used, which eigenspace was determined based on training speech data of a plurality of training speakers in accordance with a method as claimed in Claim 8.